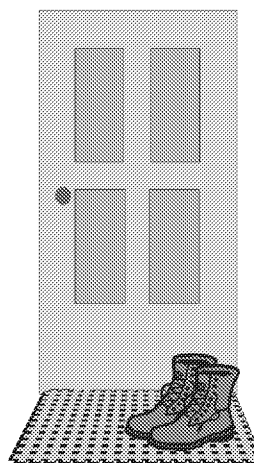


# **DON'T LET KIDS PLAY IN DIRT – they could be exposed to high levels of lead.**

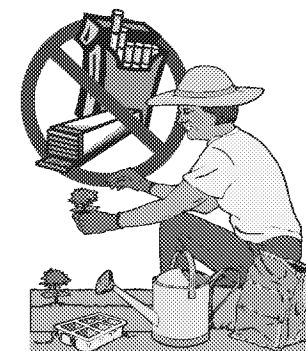
## *What is lead and why is it dangerous*



**Do not let children  
play in bare dirt**



**Children and adults should  
remove shoes before  
walking into home**



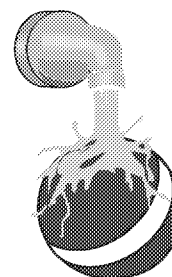
**Don't eat food, chew gum,  
or smoke when working  
in the yard and wear gloves**



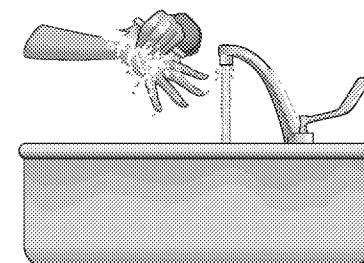
**Damp mop floors and  
damp dust counters and  
furniture regularly**



**Wash dogs regularly**



**Wash children's toys  
and babies' pacifiers  
regularly**



**Wash children's hands  
and feet after they have  
been playing outside**

## What is lead and why is it dangerous?

Lead is a naturally occurring heavy metal. It is commonly found at low levels in soil. Low levels of lead can be found in the air, water, food and dust in cities because of the widespread use of lead in man-made products. The federal government regulates the amount of lead in the air, water and soil.

Lead is highly toxic and can cause a range of health effects, from behavioral problems and learning disabilities to seizures and death. Children 6 years old and younger are most at-risk because their bodies are growing quickly and the effects of the lead can cause problems. Children often have higher levels of exposure because they play in dirt and may put dirty hands in their mouths. Also, children who lack proper nutrition may absorb more lead and suffer more harmful effects.

Eating or swallowing soil that contains lead is a common way of getting lead into your body. Children get lead in their bodies when they put their hands, toys or other items covered with lead dust in their mouths. When lead gets into your body, it may cause health problems.

### Do not let children play in dirt that contains high amounts of lead.

- Have children play on grass or in areas covered with lead-free mulch, wood chips or sand.
- Keep children from playing in bare dirt.
- Cover bare dirt with grass, bushes or 4 to 6 inches of lead-free wood chips, mulch, soil or sand.

### Protect your family from lead-based paint in the yard.

- Keep your family, especially young children, away from areas in the yard where paint is peeling or chipping, such as from old porches, fences, or houses.
- Do not try to remove lead paint yourself unless you have been trained to follow lead-safe work practices. Hire a professional lead specialist who follows lead-safe work practices.
- If you paint over lead-based paint, use special paint that will seal in the old paint.

### Keep children's hands and toys clean.

- Wash children's hands before they eat any food if they have been playing outside.
- When eating outdoors, always eat in an area where there is no bare soil.
- Do not let your children put toys, dirty hands, paint chips, or other things that might have lead dust on them into their mouths

## USS Lead Site East Chicago, IN

For further information  
about the EPA investigation:

### EPA Contacts:

Michael Berkoff  
Remedial Project Manager  
312-353-8983 or toll-free at  
800-621-8431 Ext. 38983  
berkoff.michael@epa.gov

Janet Pope  
Community Involvement  
Coordinator  
312-353-0628 or toll-free at  
800-621-8431, Ext. 30628  
pope.janet@epa.gov

Questions about lead health  
concerns, contact:

Mark Johnson, PhD  
Toxicologist  
ATSDR-R5  
312-886-0840  
mdjohnson@cdc.gov

Motria Caudill, PhD  
Environ. Health Scientist  
ATSDR-R5  
312-886-0267  
mcaudill@cdc.gov